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angulate in outline, the segments oblong or linear-oblong, mostly narrower; peduncles slender, 2-flowered, the inflorescence loose; sepals lanceolate, awn-pointed; ovary-lobes pubescent; persistent filaments longer than the carpels; beak about 1′ long, long-pointed, its tip 2″–3″ long; seeds reticulated.

Nova Scotia (?) Maine to Western Ontario and southern New York.

A new Ribes from Idaho.

RIBES LEUCODERME.

A shrub, four to six feet high, freely branching above, the branches inclined to droop; main stem rather stout, covered with thin light gray epidermis, which peels off in shreds; branches, especially the younger ones, pubescent with very short and thick white tomentum, the growing ends furnished with long-stalked yellow glands; infrastipular spines solitary, or sometimes in pairs on young branches, nearly an inch long when mature, slender and very sharp, from a stout base, slightly curved downward, yellow-brown; leaves broadly ovate, or almost orbicular in outline, the largest two inches in diameter, deeply three-lobed, the lateral lobes sometimes cut, so as to give the leaf the appearance of being five-lobed, the lobes all coarsely crenate-serrate, pubescent on both sides with short white hairs, and usually resinous-dotted, ciliate; petioles slender, pubescent, usually as long as the blade; flowering rachis an inch in length, or less, furnished with stalked glands, two-flowered; flowers approximate, on short, glabrous pedicels; bracts very small, shorter than the pedicels, almost orbicular, fringed with stalked glands; calyx tubular, nearly a half-inch in length, glabrous on the outside, hairy within in the throat, greenish white, or sometimes tinged with purple, the lobes narrowly oblong; petals narrow, obovate, little more than half the length of the calyx-lobes, white; anthers on glabrous filaments; style pubescent; fruit spherical, four lines in diameter, unarmed, purplish when fully ripe.

Collected at Lake Waha, in the Craig mountains, Nez Perces county, Idaho, by Mrs. Heller and the writer, June 2, 1896. Type, number 3175, in flower. It was also collected in fruit at Forest, Nez Perces county, by Mr. H. E. Brown, in August, no. 17. It is common on the Craig mountains, growing on the edge of the forest, and in moist copses, at elevations of 2,000 to 3,500 feet. It is the plant called *Ribes oxyacanthoides*, by Holzinger, in Contr.

U. S. Nat. Herb. 3 : 225. It is apparently common in northern Idaho and adjacent Washington and, although found in various collections, has always been referred to the very different *R. oxyacanthoides*, which seems to be confined to the eastern part of the continent.

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Reviews.

Flora of the Amboy Clays.[*] After many vexatious delays the Flora of the Amboy Clays has appeared. It makes a handsome quarto volume, uniform with other U. S. Geological Survey Monographs, of 260 pages and 58 plates. Its distinguished author was one of the fathers of American paleobotany and it is much to be regretted that he could not have lived to see the publication of his valuable material. But it was not to be, and it is fortunate, indeed, that so able an editor was found to carry on the book to its completion. It will stand as a monument to the painstaking discrimination and acumen of the one and the careful judgment of the other.

The so-called Amboy Clays take their name from Perth Amboy and South Amboy, in New Jersey, and embrace some 350 feet of clays, usually of much commercial importance, that are there best exposed. As a formation, however, the Amboy Clays extend from northeastern Maryland diagonally across the State of New Jersey, the southern portion of Staten Island and the north shore of Long Island to the southern counties of Massachusetts. These clays have furnished the rich flora, which is the subject of the present monograph.

Biologically speaking the Amboy Clay flora is of much interest. It consists of 156 species, of which just 100 are described as new to science, besides a number of more or less doubtful fragments. The most striking feature of the flora is the great

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[*] *Flora of the Amboy Clays.* By John Strong Newberry. A posthumous work, edited by Arthur Hollick. Monographs U. S. Geol. Surv. Vol. 26: Wash., Government Printing Office, 1895 (1896). pp. 260. *pl. 58.*